

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1857.

NUMBER 162.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$5; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$2. In Advance.—Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 3 copies \$12; 5 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin—1 copy for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (ordinance in advance at the time subscribed for) the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
agate, one month, \$1.00	agate, one month, \$1.00
Do, each additional insertion, 25	Do, each additional insertion, 25
Do, one week, 2.25	Do, one week, 2.25
Do, two weeks, 3.50	Do, two weeks, 3.50
Do, three weeks, 5.00	Do, three weeks, 5.00
Do, four weeks, 6.50	Do, four weeks, 6.50
Do, five weeks, 8.00	Do, five weeks, 8.00
Do, six weeks, 9.50	Do, six weeks, 9.50
Do, seven weeks, 11.00	Do, seven weeks, 11.00
Do, eight weeks, 12.50	Do, eight weeks, 12.50
Do, nine weeks, 14.00	Do, nine weeks, 14.00
Do, ten weeks, 15.50	Do, ten weeks, 15.50
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Do, sixteen weeks, 24.50	Do, sixteen weeks, 24.50
Do, seventeen weeks, 26.00	Do, seventeen weeks, 26.00
Do, eighteen weeks, 27.50	Do, eighteen weeks, 27.50
Do, nineteen weeks, 29.00	Do, nineteen weeks, 29.00
Do, twenty weeks, 30.50	Do, twenty weeks, 30.50
Do, twenty-one weeks, 32.00	Do, twenty-one weeks, 32.00
Do, twenty-two weeks, 33.50	Do, twenty-two weeks, 33.50
Do, twenty-three weeks, 35.00	Do, twenty-three weeks, 35.00
Do, twenty-four weeks, 36.50	Do, twenty-four weeks, 36.50
Do, twenty-five weeks, 38.00	Do, twenty-five weeks, 38.00
Do, twenty-six weeks, 39.50	Do, twenty-six weeks, 39.50
Do, twenty-seven weeks, 41.00	Do, twenty-seven weeks, 41.00
Do, twenty-eight weeks, 42.50	Do, twenty-eight weeks, 42.50
Do, twenty-nine weeks, 44.00	Do, twenty-nine weeks, 44.00
Do, thirty weeks, 45.50	Do, thirty weeks, 45.50

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote or to prevent legislation, per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements, per line, per week, for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents; fourth, 25 cents; fifth, 12 1/2 cents; sixth, 6 1/4 cents; seventh, 3 1/4 cents; eighth, 1 1/4 cents; ninth, 1/2 cent; tenth, 1/4 cent; eleventh, 1/8 cent; twelfth, 1/16 cent; thirteenth, 1/32 cent; fourteenth, 1/64 cent; fifteenth, 1/128 cent; sixteenth, 1/256 cent; seventeenth, 1/512 cent; eighteenth, 1/1024 cent; nineteenth, 1/2048 cent; twentieth, 1/4096 cent.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.

THE NEW GRANADIAN QUESTION.—Our triple dispute with New Granada seems at length to have reached a crisis. The demands of our Commissioners, Messrs. Morse and Bowlin, have been peremptorily rejected by the New Granadian Government, and we have now only to abandon the case or exact summary redress. It is scarcely possible that the Administration at Washington can hesitate in its choice between these alternatives. Our cause is unquestionably just, and New Granada is a fifth-rate power. We are "thrice armed" against a contemptible foe. The occasion for the cheap achievement of a little gunpowder glory is extremely inviting; and, as a little gunpowder glory goes a great way with the blustering Democracy, an opportunity for its cheap achievement is not likely to be neglected by the new Administration. We take it for granted, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan will display the most praiseworthy energy and decision in the case. If he does not, he will be wholly without excuse, since, for once at least, his personal and political interests coincide with the manifest interests of the country.

Most of the readers of the Journal are probably familiar with the nature of our dispute with New Granada. President Pierce, in his last annual message, dwelt upon it at considerable length, and with becoming spirit. We can hardly do better than to quote him. After referring in suitable terms to the attempt of the Government of New Granada to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, contrary to existing treaty stipulations with the United States as well as in violation of rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and to the more recent enactment by the Congress of Granada of a law levying an oppressive tax upon mail matter transmitted across the Isthmus, in bold defiance of the same rights and stipulations, he thus noticed the Panama outrage, still fresh in the mind of everybody, and which constitutes the third and main ground of our complaint against New Granada:

"I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same. The result was the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that outrage to be made, and the result showed satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded that that government take adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama or by the general government of New Granada."

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama or by the general government of New Granada."

Under the guarantees of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing. The security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports until, by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of inter-oceanic communication, so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted, by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

The "special commission" here mentioned is the one which has just failed in its negotiations at Bogota, throwing, as we have said, the whole question back into the hands of our Government. The basis of the instructions under which these abortive negotiations were instituted and carried on is understood to consist of the following articles:

1. Of the inter-oceanic transit two neutral and free dis-

tricts shall be formed, each with a government of its own, but dependent upon that of New Granada.

2. Trial by jury and religious liberty are guaranteed.

3. The right of suffrage is limited to those having certain property qualifications, and all the inhabitants are citizens.

4. The government of these districts must aid the company with force, and, in case of their not doing so, the United States Consuls may raise bodies of police and levy taxes temporarily. These may be levied even upon the railroad company and the passengers, in which levy the Consuls are to have more authority than the Legislatures or the municipal officers, for whom the transit is free.

5. The island of Tabago, Taboquilla, Flamenco, Perico, and Culebra, in the vicinity of Panama, are to be ceded in entire sovereignty to the United States for the construction upon them of arsenals and a naval station.

6. In case of necessity, the districts may be temporarily occupied by the United States military forces.

7. The taxes upon the railroad are ceded to the United States. The duties on the transit of goods are to be levied on the amount New Granada must pay for the said duties.

The propositions found by our commissioners upon this basis, which does not appear to be unjust or extravagant, have, we repeat, been positively rejected by the New Granadian Government, and Mr. Buchanan is left either to enforce them with the strong arm or ingloriously back down.

What effect upon this question, if any, the accession of a fresh man to the Presidency of New Granada may have we do not know, and we haven't heard or read of anybody who does. We can only hope with our cotemporaries that it may lead to a reconsideration of the present rash action of New Granada, and to the speedy ascendancy of wiser counsels in her Government. If it doesn't, the country will expect Mr. Buchanan to do his duty.

We thank our valued and admired correspondent, Mrs. W., for this handsome favor:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

I CANNOT LOVE HIM, MOTHER.

BY ANNA MARIA WELBY.

I cannot love him, mother,

Though the Earl's son he is,

He should wed him with some other,

Who hath as broad a brow as I;

For his brow the handsome Earl's,

That becomes him, of his line,

And his eye like falcon gleameth—

'Neath its proud light I should pine.

I cannot love him, mother,

I cannot love him, mother,

Though his voice is soft and clear,

I am dreaming of another

While his music fills my ear;

While my cheek and brow are burning,

And my eyes I dare not raise,

For the light within them burning

All the truth of what he says.

I cannot love him, mother,

I cannot love him, mother,

Though his titled home is fair,

Though the peasant is my brother

I would not be lady there!

For, were I wealthy among my tresses

All the jewels of his race,

They would light, for his caresses,

But a poor, pale, mournful face.

I cannot love him, mother,

I cannot love him, mother,

Though he loves me well, I trow!

And he's gone, I know not whither,

Who hath won my girlish vow,

Who, though stately hall or castle,

He hath none in all the land,

Of this heart hath made his vassal,

Though the Earl's wife my hand.

I cannot love him, mother,

I cannot love him, mother,

Though he doubts not, in his pride,

That a silken cord would bind me,

All the grief my heart would hide;

Yet beside him, in my slumber,

If one face should haunt my dream

In that pictured room and sombre,

'Twould be his I dare not name.

I cannot love him, mother,

I cannot love him, mother,

Though my Jamie—he is poor,

I would rather roam the heather

Where his home is—on the moor

Or, where light the young fawn bounds

Through the greenwood wander wild

Where my hunter's bugle soundeth,

Than to be the Earl's bride.

I cannot love him, mother,

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RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.

Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.

Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

TRADEWATER COAL.—At Tradewater Island, two miles below Caseyville. Price 7 cents. m30 d12

The river, in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, had risen an inch or two. There were then 6 feet 4 inches water in the canal, and 3 feet 8 inches on the falls. The weather yesterday was rainy and wet. The barometer last evening indicated clear weather.

For New Orleans.—The Antelope, a large and comfortable boat, will leave for New Orleans this evening. She is commanded by Capt. Brown, and Mr. Beeler, a courteous gentleman, officiates at the desk. Passengers will find excellent accommodations on her.

The new steamer John Briggs, a fine boat, and well officered, will also start for New Orleans this evening.

For St. Louis.—The Daniel Boone, a beautiful and remarkably fast boat, has gone into the packet line between this port and St. Louis, and will leave this port every Thursday. The Boone has pleasant and well furnished cabins. We neglected yesterday to thank her attentive clerks for favors.

The W. A. Eaves is the Henderson packet to-day. The Emma Dean arrived from Carrollton at 8 o'clock last evening, and we were politely furnished by Mr. Wells with a copy of the manifest. She will leave at 1 o'clock to-day for Carrollton and intermediate landings.

For Nashville.—The fine steamer D. A. Given, Capt. Chamagne, will arrive early this morning and return to Nashville this evening. The Given is owned here, and all her officers are Louisvillians. She stands A No. 1 on the insurance books. She has been put in the Nashville trade and will remain in it, and we hope that she will be liberally patronized. A packet line between the two points will soon increase the business. Long & Lemont are the agents for the D. A. Given.

The regular packets Wm. Dickson, Capt. Baugh, and the R. M. Patton, Capt. Barnard, are advertised to leave for the Tennessee river this evening.

The Northerner passed Evansville last evening. She will be up to-day and return to Memphis to-morrow.

The Rainbow passed Evansville last evening. She will be up about noon to-day, and will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

The Alvin Adams telegraphed from Evansville that she will be at Portland at 5 o'clock this morning. She is the St. Louis packet to-morrow.

The Fanny Bullitt will be at Memphis yesterday; she will arrive on Saturday morning.

Flatboat Sunk.—A flatboat laden with salt, which had been taken alongside of the Southerner for the purpose of transferring the salt on her, was sunk night before last by the S. swinging against it. The Southerner left yesterday with a fine trip.

We are indebted to Mr. Beeler, the polite and attentive clerk of the Antelope, for late New Orleans papers and copies of the manifest and memorandum.

The St. Louis News of Tuesday evening says:

The rise still continues to come, and the water is fast making its way up the levee, and has already reached several piles of lumber and iron that have lain on the wharf for months past. Missouri is rising rapidly below the mouth of Osage. The Illinois and Upper Mississippi are rising all the way up. Business on the wharf continues as brisk as ever, and arrivals and receipts continue large.

The New York Post says that Mr. and Mrs. John Dean (the bold boy of a coachman and his bride) have net been in Philadelphia at all, as reported. On Saturday John "was dispatched to a country school, with a view to complete his education, his accomplished wife remaining with her family, whither she returned when John started to school." The Post says: "It was a part of the stipulation entered into by all the parties, in the presence of the court, that, for the year to come, as since the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dean should have no intercourse with each other, except in presence of friends."

REGISTERED LETTERS.—The New York Times recently published a list of registered letters mailed to that office, which, if alleged, were never received. Mr. Holbrook, the special postoffice agent, has, however, set the matter right as far as the mail is concerned, by showing that the postmaster in that city held receipts for all the registered letters enumerated by the Times. It appears they were taken out by a clerk in the office of the Times, and not accounted for to the proprietors. The Times says it has, by personal examination, satisfied itself of the correctness of Mr. Holbrook's statement.

A WIDOW IN A BAD FIX.—The New York Mirror says there is a "young, healthy, and handsome widow" in that city, who has an income of \$15,000 a year, and who wants to marry a man who has not the slightest objection to the union. But her late husband left a will, giving all his property to a collateral relative, if his widow should wed a second husband. The widow has offered \$10,000 a year, out of her income of \$15,000, to have the condition cancelled, but the party to whom the property would revert is inexorable.

STAGE LINE TO SHELBYVILLE.—A daily line of stages connects with the railroad trains at Eminence for Shelbyville, owned and managed by Mr. Thos. H. Young. Mr. Young's stages also leave this city every afternoon. Office at the Galt House. Mr. F. Neal, agent.

Fifteen thousand of the very best cigars ever brought to this city were received yesterday at Walker's. It is unnecessary for us to puff them, as they will be puffed immediately by an appreciative public.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John Sumner, of Chambers county, Alabama, put an end to his existence on the night of the 30th ult. by cutting his throat. Mr. S. was a gentleman of wealth and respectability.

Thos. W. Lewis, of Bourbon county, has sold his eight year old jack for five thousand dollars to Mr. W. Mays, of Maury county, Tenn.

Hawkins, who murdered two men in Estill county, is now in jail at Cincinnati, awaiting the requisition of Gov. Morehead.

The details of the testimony in the case of the Rev. Mr. Kallach, of Boston, prosecuted for adultery with Mrs. Steen, are too indecent for publication in any papers out of Boston and New York.

Mr. Steen, the husband of the woman, attends the trial daily, and the smiling indifference with which he listens to the testimony shows either that he does not believe the witnesses or doesn't care whether his wife is guilty or not.

It appears that Kallach relies very much upon proving a good character. We do not suppose he can help his case much by getting a number of men to swear that they never knew anything against him and always thought his character good. He would do much more by proving bad characters for the witnesses against him than by trying to prove a good one for himself.

Kallach has been a noisy Black Republican preacher, and his testimony certainly reads as if he were not more a Freesoiler than a Free-lover.

The Paris Flag announces the mysterious disappearance of J. H. Johnson, former editor of the Cynthiana Age. It is thought that he had drowned himself in Stoner creek in consequence of disappointment in an affair of the heart.

A comet visible through telescopes has at last paid a visit to our solar system. We trust that old Mother Earth will be on the look-out for the fiery visitor and keep out of the way, so as neither to be butted by his head nor whisked by his tail.

In a difficulty at Independence, McLean co., a few days ago, a Mr. Miller stabbed and killed a man named Smith. They had been roughly joking each other.

It is said that the Irish in New York are making a movement to bring out John Dean for the Presidency. John ran off with a fine woman in defiance of her father as boldly as Col. Fremont did.

Yesterday a man named William Little was arrested by officer Rust, charged with having killed a man in Lexington several weeks ago.

THE WEATHER THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.—A friend has furnished us with the following transcript of the meteorological observations at Lexington in this State for April, 1820. Thus far it will be seen that there is a wonderful similarity between the weather of the present month and that thirty-seven years ago:

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, Made in Lexington, Kentucky, by Professor Rufinesque. Results for April, 1820.

Temperature.—The lowest was 15 degrees on the 3d, the highest 85 on the 29th, medium 50 deg.

The greatest variation in one day was 50 deg., from 35 to 85 on the 10th. The beginning of the month was cold, snow and frost; the latter part was warm and agreeable.

Atmosphere.—There have been nineteen fair days, besides several partially cloudy days, one hazy day, four rainy days, and one snowy day.

Rain.—It rained heavily on the 10th, wind W., and on the 17th, wind S., which raised the streams

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1887.

B. Barker will be assisted in the collecting of debts due the Bulletin by J. M. and A. Gray east of Third street. It is to be hoped all persons indebted will be ready to settle their bills when presented, and not compel the collectors to call two or three times for the small amounts due.

MANUFACTURE OF FIREARMS.—The machinery now employed by the Federal Government for the manufacture of firearms is complete. A musket can be turned out every eighty-five minutes of the working day from the raw material. The machinery is of the most perfect description, and does the work with the most unerring accuracy. It is said that in no department of the mechanic arts has the inventive mind been exerted with more astonishing or elaborate results. To produce a musket entire two hundred and ninety-four machines and nearly five hundred distinct mechanical processes are involved. The iron from which the barrels are made costs two hundred dollars per ton. This is cut up from bars into pieces of ten pounds weight and fourteen inches in length, which, after being drawn out to forty inches under a nearly white heat, is curved and welded on steel rods. Each barrel is then bored out and reduced in weight from ten pounds to four and a half, after which it is polished with emery on revolving wheels. The quality of the workmanship which is displayed in the making of these barrels is thought not to be exceeded by any in the world.

The Paris (Ky.) flag says the report that Gregg, who was charged in connection with Mrs. Frazier with having killed her husband and who afterwards married her, had been castrated is incorrect. They have been stopping for several weeks at the McKim House, Millersburg, Bourbon county, and nothing of the kind has happened.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter, however, concurs in the intelligence previously published with reference to this affair.

Fredericksburg (Va.) Lodge No. 4, of which General Washington was a member, have received a letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, in which he says that the *fac similes* of Washington's masonic regalia have been received, that the model is prepared, and the marble now ready. He promises to forward a photograph of the statue, copies of which are to be sent to the various lodges and grand lodges throughout the United States which have subscribed to this undertaking.

Hon. Wm. Wright, of New Jersey, has commissioned four of the most eminent New York portrait painters for a picture by each containing the portraits of thirty illustrious cotemporary Americans. Mr. Huntington is to paint the men of science, Mr. Hicks the illustrious literati, Mr. Baker the artists, and Mr. Rositter the magnificos of the mercantile world.

THE VARIETIES.

Prof. Henry denies that man is made of dust. He says modern science has established, by a wide and careful induction, the fact that plants and animals principally consist of solidified air; the only portions of an earthy character which enter into their composition being the ashes which remain after combustion. All the other parts were originally in the atmosphere.

During the last quarter almost two hundred unneeded for money letters have been received at the "dead letter office," in Washington, containing in all a little over \$10,000. Seven-eighths of this amount has already been restored to its owners.

Running off with a Telegraph Line.—A locomotive between St. Louis and Springfield, a day or two ago, got attached to the wire of the telegraph line, which a storm of wind had thrown down, and away it went on its course, tearing down the poles for a distance of two miles, and keeping up a most tremendous crash and clatter, as one after another came tumbling down and were added to the queer retinue of the train. The locomotive arrived in town in good time, and the engineer then first discovered that he had the lightning line behind him.

Capt. John Alline, aged 78 years—a hero of the last war with Great Britain, to whom the citizens of Boston, many years ago, presented a valuable sword for services therein—was married on the 19th of March, in Harrington, Maine, to Miss Joanna Strout, aged 73 years.

Affairs in Chattanooga.—We learn from the Gazette that on Thursday night last an affray came off within a few miles of that city between the Dyers and the Fulchers, in which several were seriously wounded. The parties had been to a wedding across the line in Georgia, and probably made too free use of whisky. One of the Fulchers is known to be mortally wounded.

Sad Casualty.—We learn from the Elba (Ala.) Democrat that Mr. Isaac Johnson, a citizen of Coffee county, Ala., whilst removing from one portion of the county to another, having camped for the night by the road-side on the 5th instant, was aroused at a late hour of the night by the cry of fire, and found his daughter (a young lady about fifteen years of age) enveloped in flames and screaming for assistance. He immediately stripped off the burning garments, and sent for medical aid. She was so badly burnt, however, that she survived but a few hours.

THE EVIL OF STOCK SPECULATIONS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

Some recent developments in the city have led many stockholders of railroad and other corporations to question the propriety of vesting the management of their property in the hands of those who are actively engaged in stock speculations. Formerly, the victims of such a policy were mostly the eager speculators. It was easy for the executive officer or financial manager of a company to give such coloring to its affairs as to convey the impression that it was not doing as well as usual, so that the market value of the stock would materially decline, while he, in the mean time, would take advantage of the depression to buy largely; then, the policy would be reversed, exaggerated reports or statements circulated, the market rose, and the officer sold out again at a large profit. This was regarded as reprehensible, but it did not so intimately affect the bona fide stockholder, except as he might desire to borrow money on his shares. There is reason, however, to fear that the speculators sometimes control the policy of the company whose interests they are bound to protect, without much regard to anything but the money they can make out of it for themselves.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.—Great Inducements at 96 Third Street.—Now is the time to get fine gold watches, jewelry, and extra fine books, pocket knives, cabas, and work-boxes cheap. No small gifts. Every purchaser of one dollar's worth of liniment receives a free gift worth from 50 cents to \$1.00. Everybody is invited to call and examine the gifts, which are new and desirable. No money is risked on chance, as every person is sure to get the worth of their money besides the liniment, which is alone worth the amount paid for it. One hundred thousand bottles have been sold since the first of January, 1887, and has given universal satisfaction in all diseases for which it is recommended. Remember, four bottles of liniment and a handsome gift of \$1, at No. 96 Third street, near the post-office. mar28 j&b&w

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BAY, RD TAYLOR IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

PITEA (Northern Sweden), Dec. 28, 1856.

The horses were at last ready; we muffled up carefully, and set out. As it grew lighter, we were surprised to find that our next-door neighbor was a girl. She had a heavy sheepskin over her knees, and a muff for her hands, and a shawl around her head, leaving only the eyes visible. Thus accoutered, she drove on merrily, and showed no signs of the weather.

At Sörmljole we ordered horses, after drinking a bowl of hot milk flavored with cinnamon. This is the favorite winter drink of the people, sometimes with the addition of brandy. But the *piker* or common brandy of Sweden is a detestable beverage, resembling a mixture of turpentine, train oil, and bad molasses, and we take the milk unmixed, which serves to keep up the animal heat admirably. The mercury by this time had fallen to 38 deg. below zero. Our feet gradually became benumbed, but, by walking up the hills, we prevented the circulation from coming to a stand still.

The cold, however, played some grotesque pranks with us. My beard, mustache, cap, and fur collar were soon one undivided lump of ice. Our eyelashes became snow-white, and heavy with frost, and it required constant motion to keep them from freezing together. We saw everything through visors barred with ivory. Our eyebrows and hair were as hoary as those of an octogenarian, and our cheeks a mixture of crimson and orange, so that we were scarcely recognizable by each other. Every one we met had snow-white locks, no matter how youthful the face; and, whatever was the color of our horses at starting, we always drove milk-white steeds at the close of the post. The irritation of our nostrils occasioned the greatest inconvenience, and, as the handkerchiefs from which I sought to get a sensation of refreshment and exhilaration, it soon became a matter of pain and difficulty to use them. You might as well attempt to blow your nose with a poplar chip. We could not bare our hands a minute, without feeling an iron grasp of cold which seemed to squeeze the flesh like a vice, and turn the very blood to ice. In other respects we were warm and jolly, and I have rarely been in higher spirits. The air was exquisitely sweet and pure, and I could open my mouth (as far as its icy grating permitted) and inhale full draughts into the lungs of a delicious sensation of freshness and exhilaration.

This is Arctic travel, at last. By Odin, it is glorious! The smooth, firm road, crisp and pure as alabaster, over which our sleigh-runners talk with the rippling, musical murmur of summer brooks; the sparkling, breathless firmament; the gorgeous, rosy flush of morning, slowly deepening until the orange disc of the sun cuts the horizon; the golden blaze of the tops of the bronze firs; the glittering of the glassy birches; the long, dreary sweep of the landscape; the icy nectar of the perfect air; the tingling in the nostrils; all in every way, not like those of the outposts of life against the besieging cold—it is superb! The natives themselves spoke of the cold as being unusually severe, and we congratulated ourselves all the more on our easy endurance of it. Had we judged only by our own sensations, we should not have believed the temperature to be nearly so low.

The sun rose a little after ten, and I have never seen anything finer than the illumination of the forests and snow-fields in his level orange beams; for, even at mid-day, he was not more than eight degrees above the horizon. The tops of the trees, only, were touched; still and solid as iron, and covered with sparkling frost-crystals, their trunks were changed to blazing gold, and their foliage to a fiery orange-brown. The delicate purple sprays of the birch, clothed with ice, glittered like wands of topaz and amethyst, and the slopes of virgin snow, stretching toward the sun, shone with the fairest saffron gleams. There is nothing equal to this in the South, nothing so transcendently rich, dazzling, and glorious. Italian dawns and twilights cannot surpass those we see every day, not like those, fading rapidly into the ashen hues of dusk, but lingering for hour after hour with scarce a decrease of splendor. Strange that nature should repeat these lovely aerial effects in such widely different zones and seasons. I thought to find in the winter landscapes of the far North a sublimity of death and desolation—a wild, dark, dreary, monotony of expression—but I have, in reality, the constant enjoyment of the rarest, the tenderest, the most enchanting beauty.

The people we meet along the road harmonize with these unexpected impressions. They are clear-eyed and rosy as the morning, straight and strong as the fir saplings in their forests, and simple, honest, and un-sophisticated beyond any class of men I have ever seen.

There are tender hearts in the breasts of these Northern men and women, albeit they are as unobtrusive as the English—or we Americans, for that matter. It is exhilarating to see such people—whose digestion is sound, whose nerves are tough as whipcord, whose blood runs in a strong, full stream, whose impulses are perfectly natural, who are good without knowing it, and who are happy without trying to be so. Where shall we find such among our restless communities at home?

I had tough work at each station to get my head out of my rappings, which were united with my beard and hair in one solid lump. The cold increased instead of diminishing, and by the time we reached Gumloda, at dusk, it was 40 deg. below zero. At bedtime, Braisted took out his thermometer, and soon brought it in with the mercury frozen below all the numbers on the scale.

At Daglön, the third station, we stopped a hour for breakfast. It was a poverty-stricken place, and we could only get some fish roes and salt meat. The people were all hal-idiots, even to the postillion who drove us. We had some daylight for the fourth station, did the fifth by twilight, and the sixth in darkness. The cold (30 deg.) was so keen that our postillions made good time, and we reached Sunnana, on the Skefleton river, fifty-two miles, soon after six o'clock. Here we were lodged in a large, barn-like room, so cold that we were obliged to put on our overcoats and sit against the stove.

The handmaid called us soon after five o'clock, and brought us coffee and still in bed. This is the general custom here in the North, and is a point of contact with the South. The sky was overcast, with a raw, violent wind—mercury 18 deg. below zero. We felt the cold very keenly. The wind blew full in our teeth, and penetrated even beneath our furs.

The storm grew worse and worse; the wind blew fiercely over the low hills, loaded with particles of snow, as fine as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal, which struck full on our eyeballs and stung them so that we could scarcely see. I had great difficulty in keeping my face from freezing, and my companion found he chafed his face with his hands.

We started at nine. It was barely light enough to see our way, and we floundered slowly along through the deep drifts for a mile, when we met the snow-plows, after which our road became easier. These plows are wooden frames, shaped somewhat like the bow of a ship—in fact, I have seen very fair clipper models among them—about 15 feet long by 10 wide at the base, and so light that, if the snow is not too deep, one horse can manage them. The farmers along the road are obliged to turn out at six o'clock in the morning whenever the snow falls or drifts, and open a passage for travelers.

The wind blew so violently, however, that the furrows were soon filled up, and even the track of the baggage-sled, fifty yards in advance, was covered. There was one hollow where the drifts of loose snow were five or six feet deep, and here we were obliged to get out and struggle across, sinking to our loins at every step. Of the scenery we saw to-day I can give no description. There was nothing but long drifts and waves of spotless snow, some dim, dark, spectral fir-trees on either hand, and beyond that a wild chaos of storm. The snow came fast and blinding, beating full in our teeth. It was impossible to see—the fine particles so stung our eyeballs that we could not look ahead. My eyelashes were loaded with snow, which immediately turned to ice and froze the lids together, unless I kept them in constant motion. The storm hummed and buzzed through the black forests; we were all alone on the road, for even the pious Swedes would not turn out to church on such a day. It was terribly sublime and desolate, and I enjoyed it amazingly. We kept warm, although there was a crust of ice a quarter of an inch thick on our cheeks, and the ice in our beards prevented us from opening our mouths. At 1 o'clock, we reached the second station, Gefre, unrecognized by our nearest friends. We got some salt meat and hot milk, and then started on our long stage of fifteen miles to this place. The world became a blank; there was snow around, above, and below, and but for these marks a man might have driven at random until he froze.

Finally, lights appeared ahead through the darkness. Here we are now, housed in the capital of Pitea Lappmark, somewhere about the 65th deg. of north latitude. It is but a journey of three days hence to Tornes, at the head of the Bothnian Gulf, whence I shall next write. B. T.

[Translated from the *Moniteur de la Flotte*.]

DEATH OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF JAPAN.—The Dai-ri, or High Priest, of Japan inhabits a splendid palace in the city of Miako, on the island of Nipon. His court is composed of 20,000 priests, who are entrusted with the charge of 4,000 temples of this immense city. His costume is a long tunic, over which he wears a large red dais, a white transparent veil, ornamented with golden fringe, is worn upon his head, falling about half way down the body. His countenance remains always invisible.

On the 1st of July, 1856, the Dai-ri was taken ill. Immediately the chief priest, with his ghostly colleagues, 200 priest of the first rank, who are endowed with the religious power of the empire, were summoned to the palace. By the next day the invalid's situation became more critical, and the third his death was pronounced as inevitable and close at hand. The priests repaired at once to the temple, and informed the populace that the Dai-ri had entered into a compact with the Seven Gods of Heaven, and was upon the eve of rejuvenating his mind in the embrace of Ten-ryo-dai-sin, the principal of these deities, who the Japanese believe to have created the world. She has been at the head of affairs for about 25,000 years, and from her spring all the royal families of Japan. To her the inhabitants of the entire empire address their invocations as the protectress of the land.

At the conclusion of the first prayers, the priests declared that the inhabitants could immediately enter the palace and regale their eyes with the sight of their highly venerated High Priest. At once the crowd streamed to the palace, where they beheld the Dai-ri lying stretched upon a bed of state. He was dressed in a white tunic, and his features, covered with a very thin mask, were dimly perceptible through a veil thrown over them. The priests prayed loudly, and wafted the sweet perfumes from their censers around the dying man. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 5th of July he breathed his last. As the last breath passed through his lips, the chief priest, raising his arm as a token of the departing life, assured the bystanders that the soul of the High Priest had ascended to the abode of the gods, but that it would shortly return and resume its earthly habitation. Upon this announcement a solemn silence pervaded the audience. After the lapse of ten minutes the chief priest, surrounded by a crowd of his religious companions, threw over the still warm corpse of the Dai-ri a large white cloth, which he instantly withdrew, and in the place just before occupied by the body there appeared another, similarly attired, but alive and strong, rising himself from his recumbent position, went to an altar standing near the bedside and bestowed upon the people present his blessing. The crowd instantly broke out into exclamations of gladness and rejoicing.

By a well-contrived stratagem the priests had abstracted the body of the Dai-ri, supplying its place with his son, who inherits his father's station. The state bed being hung around with drapery rendered it all the easier to perform the trick without arousing the suspicions of the credulous inhabitants. The corpse of the Dai-ri was carried in the night time to the Ycie temple by the priests, where it was laid upon a pyre and burned to ashes. This being done, the temple is closed and all persons are forbidden to enter it. A violation of this law is punished by burning to death.

The Ycie temple, the handsomest one in the city, contains several rows of earthen statues of the deity Ten-ryo-dai-sin. These statues are about one yard high, are hollow, and have each a large opening in the back of the head. The ashes of each Dai-ri are preserved in one of these statues the same as in an urn. The inhabitants are not permitted to enter the portion of the temple where these figures stand. On the day after the death occurred, ceremonies of a very different character take place—the inauguration of the new High Priest, who, as the people suppose, has had his soul renewed in the residence of the great gods.

On the 7th of July, the new Dai-ri, surrounded by chosen priests, issued from his palace, and paraded the different portions of the city of Miako. The people threw themselves to the earth, and addressed prayers to him as to a god. Upon this day all work was forbidden, all prisoners were set at liberty, and all criminal processes annulled.

On the next day the procession proceeded to Nara, a short distance from Miako, which is considered as one of the most holy places of the empire. It contains a great number of temples of colossal dimensions. It is surrounded by a square portico supported on each side by a hundred columns, each one yard in diameter. The statue of the god to whom this temple is dedicated stands in the centre. Its breadth across the shoulders is forty-eight yards. In the 10th of July, the Dai-ri, returning from Nara, he gave audience to his own capital. As soon as he had returned, the priests commanded public prayer to be held in all the temples in honor of the auspicious occasion.

These facts were related by an eye-witness, a Hollander, whose business in Japan gave him an opportunity of visiting the residence of the Dai-ri. He also states that if the slightest token of incredulity is manifested by any of the bystanders they are instantly felled to the earth and mercilessly slaughtered.

A GOOD JOKE.—A correspondent of the *Lambertville (N. J.) Beacon* says, that, a short time since, while staying at the borough of E—, he overheard the following, which he thinks too good to be lost:

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking offices under the Government, were seated on the tavern-porch, talking, when an old tapper, named Jake D—, a person who is very loquacious when "cornered," but exactly opposite when sober, said, that if the company had no objections, he would tell them a story. They told him to "fire away," whereupon he spoke as follows:

"A certain king,"—I recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now, it so happened that, one day, the king took it into his head to go hunting, and, after summoning his nobles, and making all the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher, and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him he would not, and he and his nobles departed. While journeying along, they met a countryman mounted upon a jackass; he advised them to return, "for," said he, "it certainly will rain." They smiled contemptuously upon him, and passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a heavy shower coming up, they were drenched to the skin. When they had returned to the palace, the king reproached the philosopher severely for telling him it would be clear when it was not. "I met a countryman," said he, "and he knows a great deal more than you, for he told me it would rain, whereas, you told me it would not." The king then gave him his walking papers, and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance. "Tell me," said the king, "how you knew it would rain." "I didn't know," said the rustic, "my jackass told me." "And how, pray, did he tell you?" the king asked, in great astonishment. "By pricking up his ears, your Majesty." The king now sent the countryman away, and, procuring the jackass of him, he placed him (the jackass) in the office of the philosopher had filled. And here," observed Jake, looking very wise, "there is where the king made a great mistake."

"How so?" inquired his auditors.

"Why, ever since that time," said Jake, with a grin on his pliz, "every jackass wants an office!"

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., April 8.

By the Canadian, which arrived at this port, we have Liverpool dates of the 25th ult.

The Niagara arrived out on the 23d. Sales cotton for 3 days amount to 18,000 bales of which exporters and speculators took 1,000 bales each. Market dull and the average business without quotable change. Breadstuffs very dull; all qualities considerably declined. Provisions firmer. Money slightly easier. Consols for money 93 1/4. Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia have been broken.

There is an armistice with Persia.

Second Dispatch.—The steamer Canadian arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 25th. The armistice

er Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

England.—Previous to the dissolution of Parliament Lord Palmerston, in reply to certain questions, stated that no direct overtures for return embassies had been made from Naples, and indirectly asked whether the sending of political prisoners to Lapland would be considered sufficient. He stated that the British Government would not be satisfied with Naples merely emptying her prisons to fill them again.

A commercial treaty with Morocco was laid before the House.

The House then disposed of the writs for the new Parliament returnable on the 30th.

The English press generally spoke favorably of the moderation evinced by Mr. Buchanan in his inaugural address.

France.—Accounts have been received at Paris from the manufacturers of some of the manufacturing towns which are rather favorable.

Complaints are being made of the non-arrival of orders from the United States.

Advices from Algeria announce that one-fifth more land has been devoted to sowing wheat this year than last. Growing crops promise abundantly.

Colonial produce, corn, and particularly flour markets very dull, and a speedy fall in wheat is inevitable.

Letters from Marseilles of the 18th say that the American ship Advocate has been attacked in consequence of her collision with the *Lyonnais*. The captain demurred against the jurisdiction of the French courts, and appealed to an American tribunal.

The case was overruled and will be heard before the tribunal of commerce.

Spain.—An extract from the London Times announces that letters from Cadiz state that the forts of Vera Cruz fired on the boats of the Spanish war steamer Ferrolana, and that the commander demanded explanation. Also that the Mexicans boast that they have assistance from the United States.

The Switzerland and Neuchâtel conference will probably meet on the 25th ult.

Prussia.—Russia having demanded an explanation for the recent landing of 300 Poles and Turks from the English steamer Kangaroo, on the coast of Circassia, the Porte of Turkey appointed a commission of inquiry.

Persia.—An armistice of three months has been agreed upon between the British and Persian forces. An insurrection had occurred among the Persians.

Turkey.—The diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia have been suspended.

The Piedmontese Gazette announces the recall of Count Paur, the Austrian minister, with the whole of his legation, from Turin.

The Austrian citizens were transferred to the protection of the Prussian minister. The recall takes place without any rigorous diplomatic rupture.

Italy.—Reports from Naples say there has been some relaxation in regard to prison securities, and also speak of the official mission of M. Pionelli to the Paris conference to conciliate the Western Powers.

Latest from Japan.—Two British steamers forced the port of Managah in Japan because they were refused admission contrary to the treaty.

Communications, however, were made to the Emperor, who published an edict giving orders that those ports should be opened, but the crews of any foreign vessel are forbidden to penetrate into the interior.

The *Moniteur Flotte* gives details of the arrest of the Chinese baker who was executed for poisoning the bread used by the inhabitants of Hong Kong.

In reply to certain interrogatories, he stated that he acted agreeably to the orders of the Viceroy.

Advices from Constantinople state that civil war is raging in Persia.

The London Gazette notices that Denmark has engaged to abolish the Sound Dues from the 1st of April.

Liverpool, March 24.—Sales of cotton for three days 11,000 bales; all qualities have considerably declined and the market is dull. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular reports the cotton market steady with slow sales, but scattered. Prices of breadstuffs are very dull, the market closing quiet but steady. Flour dull at a decline of 1s. sales of Western at 27s to 28s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s to 29s. Wheat closed very dull at a decline of 2s; sales of red at 7s 6d to 8s; white 8s 2d. Corn quiet at a decline of 6d; sales of mixed at 31s. Weather favorable for crops. Bacon steady. Pork steady, but no quotable change on an average. Lard dull with little inquiry and prices are weak; sales at 72s.

The Liverpool newspapers report sugar quiet and steady. Rice firm with large speculative inquiry. Rosin steady with sales of common at 5s.

London, March 24.—The London papers report sugar quiet. Coffee firm with small supply. Rice buoyant.

Sales of Scotch pig iron in the Glasgow market at 74s to 92s.

Boston, April 8.

The jury in the Kallach case disagreed and were discharged. They stood, 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction.

Nashville, April 8.

The Christian church, the finest built one in this city, was completely destroyed by fire this morning.

It is supposed to have caught from the sparks of a burning carpenter's shop five squares distant, though there has been at least three attempts to fire it in the last two years.

Milwaukee, April 8.

Peoples ticket elected. Marcy, Treasurer, Cross, Dem., re-elected Mayor without opposition, and McArthur, Dem., elected Circuit Judge without opposition. Returns are too meagre to decide who is Justice of the Supreme Court.

Washington, April 8.

The Administration has completed arrangements relative to China, and William B. Reed of Philadelphia, who is now here, has been tendered the mission. In addition to other vessels, the steamer Minnesota will proceed to China. The order for her preparation will be issued to-morrow.

The land officers in Minnesota have been directed to continue the withdrawal of lands falling within the probable line of the railroad routes established under the grants of Congress. Pre-emption claims based upon actual settlement, and not for speculation, made up at the time when the lines or routes were definitely fixed on any of the land withdrawn, will be allowed, provided the testimony is clear and explicit.

The offices of the newly-created land districts will be established at Brownsville and Dakota and Nebraska cities.

Charles E. Greene has been reappointed Naval Officer at Boston, Mass.

The case of Commodore Ogden has been taken up in the Naval Court of Enquiry.

Postmasters—Joseph W. Gray, reappointed postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas Miller, Columbus, Ohio, vice Sparrow, whose commission has expired.

Chicago, April 8.

Scattering returns which have been received from Wisconsin indicate the re-election of Whitson, the Republican candidate for Chief Justice, by a decided majority.

Baltimore, April 8.

Two brothers, William and Charles Davis, charged with the murder of S. Spence, at Elizabeth City, N. C., have been acquitted. The trial excited great interest.

New Orleans, April 8.

The new Collector of the port of New Orleans has removed Jules Caire, nephew of Pierre Soule.

Portland, Me., April 8.

The Republicans elected their Mayor by 400 majority. They also carried the city councils.

New York, April 8.

The steamship Europa sailed at noon for Liverpool. She took out a trifling amount of specie.

Detroit, April 8.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Republican State judicial ticket by at least 1,000 majority. Six of the eight Circuit Judges and agents of the State University are Republicans. Not more than two-thirds of a full vote polled.

DIED.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Nathan Ponick, in T. county, Ky., on the evening of the 5th inst., BRYCE CALDWELL, in the 75th year of his age.

In this city, on Wednesday, April 8th, BELLE, infant daughter of Henry Thorse, aged 11 months, Cincinnati papers please copy.

Wanted.
A SMART German Girl, accustomed to washing, ironing, &c. Inquire at this office. as j&b&w

Wanted.
A comfortable RESIDENCE between Broadway and the river, Second and Sixth streets, for which a fair price will be paid. Address Box 1,157 at 104 1/2 St. P. O.

LOST.
ON the 6th inst., an old MOROCCO POCHEET BOOK containing four dollars in small bills and two cents, also an old gold ring. The finder will be kindly remembered by leaving it at this office. as j&b&w

PARISIAN MILLINERY.

MRS. A. JONES,
106 Fourth st. bet. Market and Jefferson.

Would respectfully invite a particular examination by the ladies of Louisville and its vicinity of her Spring and Summer selections of fine

Parisian Millinery Goods,
LADIES' DRESS HATS,
modified and corrected from the prevailing styles of the principal capitals, which she feels assured cannot be excelled for beauty of material and elegance of design, having spared no pains nor expense in her endeavors to secure a selection which will gratify the most refined taste. All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. at j&b&w MRS. A. JONES.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully requests them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS,
where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets. mar 3 j&b&w J. S. ROBB.

Dr. King's Dispensary.
DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the venereal system, and arrangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him are rest assured of having the disease effectually cured, and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTLY OF OLD or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. at j&b&w

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening. as weekly

PIANO-FORTES.
STEINWAY & SON'S NEW STYLE, IRON FRAMES.

A few of these superb Pianos have just been received by us, and we respectfully invite purchasers and the profession to call and see them.

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the South and West,
339 Main street, opposite Bank of Ky.

NEW BOOKS.
THE Border Rover, a companion to the Prairie Flower. A great tale of Border Life. By Emerson Bennett. In paper. \$1.

12,000 ROLLS
American Paper-Hangings!
OF THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES AND MANUFACTURE,
Just received and for sale at
VERY MODERATE PRICES.
COUNTRY TRADERS
Will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Personal attention given to HANG-
ING AND DECORATING, which we guarantee to finish in the most thorough manner.
WM. F. WOOD, 60 Third St., above Main.

A. J. MORRISON.
A. J. MORRISON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.,
Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials,
and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United
States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their
selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to CASH purchasers.
JAMES J. MORRISON & CO.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
437 MARKET STREET, 437
Between Fourth and Fifth.

MRS. N. C. LEFF has been to inform the
Ladies of Louisville that she has just re-
turned from New York with an entire new
stock of Goods, comprising a select choice
of Paris Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Fancy Ar-
ticles, French Embroideries, etc., etc.
All her Goods have been selected by herself, and are of
the latest and richest styles. Mrs. C. respectfully solicits a
call, being confident to suit the most fastidious taste, and
there will be found at her store novelty, elegance, and
cheapness.
apr 3 jmbm&wjfm

Saddlery Warehouse.
C. PROAL
Has removed to the new building
erected on the site of his old stand,
61 Third St., between Main and Market.
Having opened a fresh stock of Saddlery, made up and
bought chiefly for cash, offers inducements to purchas-
ers. Call and examine.
jan 30 jdbm

H. & J. DEPPEN,
Merchant Tailors,
439 Main St., 3 doors below Fifth.

We are now receiving by express an elegant and
complete stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Consisting of the latest styles of Dressing, and Vestings of
the latest and most approved styles, and to suit the demand
for every shade, color, and variety, of the finest qualities,
for of which we are prepared to execute orders on the spot
at notice promptly and on reasonable terms.
Select stock of Ready-made Clothing, of our own man-
ufacture, which will be sold at reduced prices.
Also, a seasonal and handsome assortment of Furnish-
ing Goods and everything pertaining to Gentlemen's wear.
Thankful for past favors, we cannot but assure our patrons
and the public generally that our increased trade has
induced us to import a heavier stock than we ever had the
pleasure of exhibiting before, and upon examination the
most fastidious will be pleased to admit.
m24 jmb2

COAL! COAL!
I HAVE a good supply of PITTSBURGH COAL on hand
and am ready to sell and deliver at the lowest market
price. Office on Third Street, between Market and Jeff-
erson, west side.
Also, some empty Coal-Boats and Coal-Boat Lumber.
mill jdbm
J. N. COLLINS.

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR
of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mined Paints,
Glaze, Putty, etc., for sale.
Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times
of payment.
No. 312 Green Street, first door east of Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.
128 jdbm

HOW IS IT
EVERYBODY wants one of TROXEL'S beautiful AM-
BROTYPE? Some months ago the different hand-
bag makers, and by artists to deceive the public at-
tracted considerable attention, but now they have ascer-
tained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name,
as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except
Troxe's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beau-
tiful, and liable to fade.
Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call be-
fore going elsewhere, and to see the difference.
Instructions given in the art for \$20.
Also, rights for sale in Kentucky.
W. L. TROXEL, Artist and Typographer,
Main St., between Second and Third,
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HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt Streets.

WE are receiving as one percent. Tennessee currency the
following Free State Banks:
MERCANTILE BANK, Nashville, do;
BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK, do;
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;
TRADERS' BANK, do;
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;
NORTHERN BANK TENN., do;
413 jdbm
HUTCHINGS & CO.

COAL! COAL!
THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-
tended to him by his friends and the public generally,
respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal
Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green Streets,
where by strict attention and promptness, he still hopes to
receive a large share of public patronage.
He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg
and Youghiogheny Coal, which is warranted to be what it is
represented.
He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to
any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of
the first families; none better for steam or domestic use.
Also, an office on Market Street, between Sixth and Sev-
enth.
J. E. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLING,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and Fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
72 Third Street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.
Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of Jewelry, and done with the greatest
N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner.
s17 jdbm

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.
THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restau-
rant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlberg, takes this
opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public
for the generous support extended to his establishment for
the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors
as being worthy of their patronage.
Respectfully,
W. H. WALKER.
oct1 jdbm

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popu-
lar establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage
so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct
the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under
the firm of
JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-
ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition
with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.
Finishing and Piano Warehouses corner of Main and
Sixth Streets.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main Streets.
424 jdbm
PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth Streets, Reynolds's new
block.
Entrance on Main Street, also on Sixth, in rear of
name.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main Streets.
424 jdbm
PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Just Received
One dozen VEST CHAINS of a variety
of new patterns.
JOHN KITT & CO.,
Main St., between Fourth and Fifth.
414 jdbm

OFFICE CLOCKS—A dozen just received. A specimen
of the same can be seen at the Post-office.
JOHN KITT & CO., Main St.
414 jdbm

SILVER PITCHERS.—We have just completed half a dozen Silver Pitchers, ornamental
and plain, together with a large stock of
Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Goblets, Tumblers, Cups,
and Fancy Silver suitable for presents, make up the most
complete assortment of Silver that we have yet had.
JOHN KITT & CO., Main St.
414 jdbm

CORALS, CAMEOS, AND PAINTINGS.—We have just
arrived largely to our stock of the above articles. All
tasteful and now in season.
JOHN KITT & CO., Main St.
414 jdbm

Fruit Book.
HOOPER'S Western Fruit Book, a compendious col-
lection of facts, from the notes and experience of suc-
cessful fruit cultivators, arranged for practical use in the
orchard and garden, by E. J. Hooper. Price \$1.
Wholesale and retail orders supplied by
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth St., near Market.
a3 jdbm

Hooper's Western Fruit Book.
A COMPENDIOUS COLLECTION OF FACTS FROM
the Notes and Experience of Successful Fruit Cultivators,
arranged for practical use in the Orchard and Garden,
by E. J. Hooper, member of the Horticultural Society and
editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener. Beautiful
colored illustrations. 234 pages. Well bound in muslin.
Price \$1, sent by mail free of postage for \$1.10.
For sale by
C. HAGAN & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.
a3 jdbm

More New Books.
IVORS, by the author of "Amy Herbert" and "Cleve
Hall," etc., in two volumes. Price \$1.50.
SCAMPANIAS from Gibeel Tarck to Stamboul, by
Henry Gring, author of "Los Gringos," Tales for the
Marine. Price \$1.
The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and
Fashion, by Henry Lunell. Price \$1.25.
The Art of the Bride, or the Fawnbrake's Heir, by Em-
erson Bennett. Price \$1.
Just received and for sale by
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth St., near Market.
a3 jdbm

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CONGRESS
Gaiters and Oxford Ties, just received at
OWEN & WOODS.
a1 jdbm

LADIES' AND MISSES' HEEL GAITERS,
spring style, received at
OWEN & WOODS.
a1 jdbm

CHILDREN'S SHOES, a great variety
of entire new styles, just received and for
sale at our usual low prices.
OWEN & WOODS.
a1 jdbm

GENTS' FINE GLOVE KID GAITERS,
a very neat article for spring, just received at
OWEN & WOODS.
a1 jdbm

GENTS' LASTING GAITERS, Wash-
ington's, Oxford Ties, Strap Shoes, etc., just
received and for sale at our usual low prices.
OWEN & WOODS.
a1 jdbm

RICH DRY GOODS BY EXPRESS,
THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
Just received by
C. DUVAL & CO.,
537 Main Street,
Price \$1.

RECEIVED this morning by Express—
Rich silk robes; Stella Scarfs;
Foulard silk robes; Rich Berge robes;
French Chintz; Broche do;
Hemmed, corded border, and embroidered Hdk's;
Ladies' silk Gaudies, etc.
The above, with many other descriptions of rich goods,
have just been received, and to which we shall be adding
daily from our purchases, who is now in the Eastern
markets selecting the latest and most approved styles of
goods, all of which we offer at the lowest prices.
C. DUVAL & CO.,
Late Bent & Duval.
m20 jdbm

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
ARCTIC Explorations and Discoveries during the Nine-
teenth Century, being detailed accounts of the several
expeditions to the North Pole, both English and American,
conducted by Ross, Parry, Back, Franklin, McClure, and
others, including the first Grinnell Expeditions under Lieut-
enant De Haven, and final effort of Dr. E. K. Kane in
search of Sir John Franklin. Edited and compiled by
Samuel M. Smucker, A. M. Price \$1.
Arctic Explorations in the years 1881, '84, and '85, by El-
sha Kent Kane, M. D., U. S. N. 2 vols. 240 pp.
Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Manners, in a
series of familiar letters to a friend, historical, biographical,
anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols.
Lena Rivers, by Mary J. Holmes, author of Tempest and
Sunshine, The English Orphan, etc. Price \$1.
Just received and for sale by
CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth St.,
near Market.
m28 jdbm

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT MARTIN & PENTON'S,
96 Fourth St., between Market and Jefferson.

WE are now in receipt of the largest stock of Staple and
Fancy Dry Goods ever offered to us, and we can as-
sure purchasers that they will be offered upon the most lib-
eral terms. We have a full assortment of the following:
Plain and fancy Silks;
Silk, Berge, Organdy, and Lawn Robes;
High colored and plain Chintzes;
Large and small figured Jaconets;
Superior French Organdy;
Ducal, Cavalry, and Poplin Goods;
Gloves, Hosiery, and Notions.
EMBROIDERIES.
A most complete variety of everything in that way—
Valenciennes and Thread Lace Sets;
Jaconet, Linen, and Swiss do;
Bands, Flouncings, and Edgings;
Children's Collars and Sets;
Embroidered skirts and Peignoirs;
Handkerchiefs and Dimity Bands.
Purchasers are invited to call.
MARTIN & PENTON,
96 Fourth St., between Market and Jefferson.
m28 jdbm

New Books at A. Davidson's.
LETTERS Notes of the manners, Customs, and Con-
dition of the North American Indians, by Geo. Cat-
lin. 2 vols. 8vo. \$4.50.
Discourses, Doctrinal and Practical, by Edward N. Kirk.
D. D. \$1.10.
The Moral Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage. 75c.
The Children of the Kingdom, by Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.
60 cents.
The Simplicity of Little Sims, by Rev. John Jackson, D.
D. Lord Bishop of Lincoln. 50 cents.
Clarendon, or the Undivided Household. 65 cents.
Sylvia, or the Last Shepherd, an Eclogue, and other
Poems. 75 cents.
The Sisters Solitaire, a Tale of the 18th Century. 75c.
Waverley Novels, Household Edition. 2 vols. published,
\$1.50.
Old Ham the Parnbrook, or the Orphan's Legacy; a
Tale of New York, founded on facts. \$1.25.
We have a large quantity of new and valuable books, just
received and for sale by
A. DAVIDSON,
Third Street, near Market.
m27 jdbm

JEWELRY.
We invite the attention of all to our assortment
of fine goods, embracing
VARIETY, STYLE, and
EXTENT.
Which we offer at the lowest rates.
JOHN KITT & CO., Main St.
411 jdbm

POEMS by M. Louisa Childwood, selected and prefaced
by George D. Prentiss. Price \$1.
Poems and Suggestive Pieces, by E. Pluribus Unum.
The Captive, the Song of Steam, the Song of Iron, Nev-
er, etc., etc., by G. W. C. Wood. Price \$1.
Lena Rivers, by Mary J. Holmes. Price \$1.
Also, a very fine lot of Valentines, which will be sold
very cheap. Purchasers would do well to call before
purchasing elsewhere.
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth Street, near Market.
feb10 jdbm

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.
6 P. M. 12 P. M. 7 A. M. 12 M.
41 34 41 48

BAROMETER.
Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock.
29.82. 29.81.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.
DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.
Louisville and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Lagrange and Way Places—4:50 P. M.
Cincinnati and the East—3 P. M.
Indianapolis, the East, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cairo,
6:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
New Albany and Salem R. R. to Chicago, St. Louis, and
Cairo—3:30 P. M.
Nashville—4 P. M.
Portland—Every 10 minutes.
STAMBOOTS—REGULAR PACKETS.
Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.
Kentucky River—Twice a week and Saturdays at 3 A. M.
St. Louis—Daily at 2 A. M.
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.
Henderson—Monday and Thursday.
Frankfort—Wednesday and Saturday.
Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but
generally every day.
DEPARTURE OF STAGES.
Nashville via Bowling Green—Every day at 6 A. M. by
the cars from the Nashville depot.
Nashville via Bardonia—Every other day at 4 A. M.
Bardonia via Springfield, Lebanon to Columbia and
Frankfort—Every other day at 4 A. M.
Danville and Horseburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-
days excepted).
Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
at 9 A. M.
Taylorsville—Same time and days as Bloomfield.
Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 10 P. M.
Sunday excepted.
Shamstown—Every day at 4 A. M.

Adams's Express brought us as usual St.
Louis and Evansville papers in advance of the mail.
The fire this morning was a frame house in the
alley between Market and Jefferson and Seventh
and Eighth streets. But little damage was done.

Capt. Morehead has telegraphed from Evansville
that the R. W. Adams will arrive at 11 o'clock to-
morrow, and return to New Orleans on Saturday.
Sold.—The large sternwheeler Adriatic has been
sold, at St. Louis, to Capt. Stackpole, for \$25,000.
AN EGG WITHIN AN EGG.—We were shown this
morning by Mr. J. P. Davis, of Jeffersonville, a
great curiosity. It was an egg within an egg. It
measured 9 by 7 1/2 inches. The outside shell con-
tained an egg without a shell and one with a shell.
It was from a Bramah Poutre fowl. There is a sim-
ilar egg on exhibition in the New York museum.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Thursday, April 9th.—
John Welsh had stolen a saw and ax from Mr.
Kinchloe, and was committed to answer the charge
of petty larceny.
Thos. Pulliam, charged with being a suspected
felon, was further examined, and no direct testimo-
ny being offered, he was discharged, with the in-
junction of the Judge never hereafter to assume the
respectable name of Johnson, to get married, and
support by honest labor a family.
The following docket cases have been disposed of:
Henry Hale, fined \$30 for assault on Smith; Geo.
McGrath, fined \$60 for keeping a tippling house.

WOOL.—The following letter, written by one of
the heaviest wool dealers in Philadelphia, contains
matters of interest to growers and dealers generally
in this region:
PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1887.
We have delayed writing you until the final action of
Congress upon the tariff and had time to digest its effects
on the wool trade in future. We presume that you are
aware that on and after July all wools costing 20 cents and
under at the place of exportation, come in duty free, which
will result in a great increase in the supply of wools
of the world, except the finest wools of Australia, Siberia,
and Germany. Even from these countries we shall receive
largely of good medium fine wool, as is called in Ohio
wool, having on the highest range of our finest clip-
The above description can be bought in our own State, duty
free. It is a new era in our wool trade, but we feel con-
fident that it will result in a more uniform and more
manufacture. It will relieve the undue pressure under
which our market has been laboring for the past few years,
will place the interests of the growers and manufacturers
on a more permanent basis, and will result in a more
uniform, and wool will be bought according to its value in
quality and condition.

You are unfortunately too cognizant of the folly and
madness of past years, evinced in the appointment of in-
experienced and irresponsible agents, who, for the sake of
making their commissions, have paid little or no attention
to the condition or quality of the wool, but have given a bonus to
the dishonest grower, who washes his wool badly, knowingly
wrapping up dung and urine and wool in the fleece, and
trying to sell with heavy duty, and using no more weight
than the honest grower, who washes his wool well, and in-
telligently grows, who year after year, paid strict attention
to improve the quality of the wool, washing it thoroughly,
and rejecting dung, urine, and using no more weight
than was essential in tying his fleece, has lost all in-
terest to increase his flock by seeing his neighbor obtain
a higher price for his wool than he, and as a result, he
has sold his own by 10 cents per lb., either in quality or con-
dition.

This wild and dishonest mode of buying has, in our opin-
ion, retarded the increase of production more than any of
all other causes combined, but it must be evident to all that
it is now near its end, as manufacturers have learned by sad
experience that they cannot make a yard of cloth from
dung, dirt, burs, or oil combined. It is the fibre alone
which they can spin and weave. As an immediate conse-
quence in this alteration in the tariff, our market will be
well supplied with a good class of foreign wool. The an-
xiety of the manufacturer in procuring his stock will cease,
and the ruinous system above mentioned cannot continue
long.

But your honest grower need have no fear of obtaining
a fair and full compensation for his wool. It is an article
of necessity, and not of luxury, and it is always in demand
and he will not find it difficult to dispose of his wool, but
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